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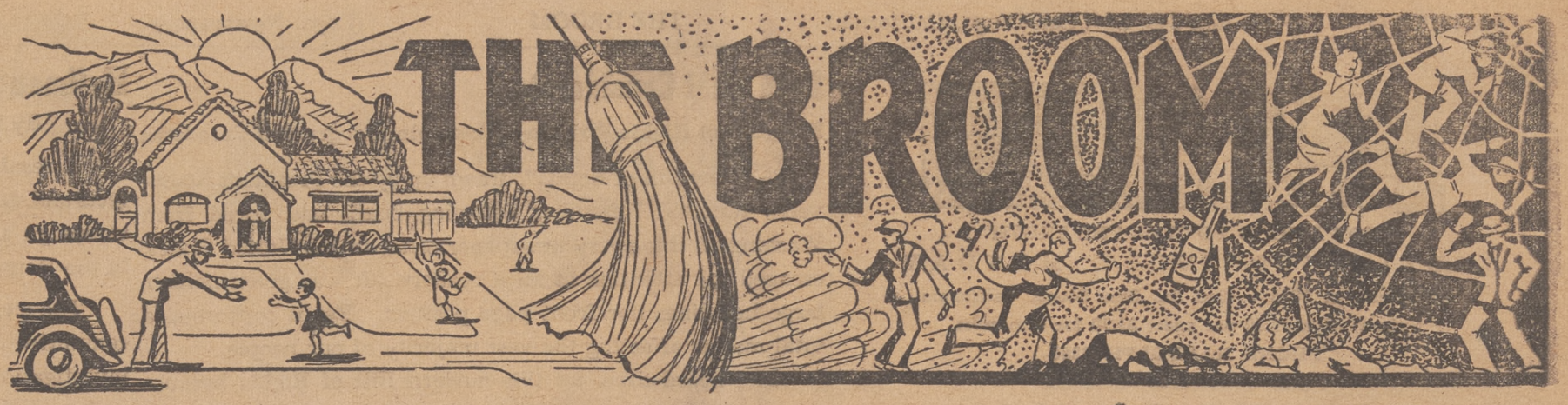
"In hoc signo vinces."



VOLUME XII. No. 14. SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942 $2.50 PER YEAR—SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

Capital Fears Secret Pacts Settling Peace in Advance

While American forces are winning victories in the Pacific and Africa, concern is growing in the Capital that the United States may again win the war and lose the peace.

Members of Congress and diplomats are disturbed over indications that the peace terms of the present conflict are being settled in advance by secret treaties of which the people of the United States have no knowledge.

Secret peace treaties are an old European custom. They are expressedly barred in this country by the Constitution, which provides that all treaties must be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate by a two-thirds vote.

Lesson From Last War

This country was given a bitter lesson in European diplomacy at the end of the last war, when terms made in advance of the peace worked havoc with American plans to make the world safe for democracy.

When this country sat down at the peace table, it learned that Britain and France had concluded an agreement to divide Turkey's colonies; that Italy had been induced to join the Allies by promises of territorial loot; that several allies were committed to support Japan's claims on China, and that Constantinople had been promised by Britain to both Russia and Greece.

Suspicion was first aroused that the old diplomatic game was in operation last April when Sir Stafford Cripps, former British ambassador to Russia, disclosed that Russia had demanded specific terroritorial concessions as the price for her continued resistance to Germany.

Would Keep Old Lands

Russia served notice she intends to keep Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as portions of Poland, Romania and Finland, which Stalin got by a pact with Hitler in 1939. Russia indicated, according to Sir Stafford, that she may take more than the Hitler pact grants by stating that final boundaries would be worked out between Russia and the interested countries.

Shortly after the demands were made known Molotov, special envoy of Stalin, concluded a treaty at London between Great Britain and Russia in which the Soviets formally renounced ideas of territorial expansion and pledged itself not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations.

At the same time General Sikorski, Polish premier, was persuaded to sign a blanket agreement with Russia which did not mention future frontiers. Three Polish ministers resigned, protesting that the agreement put post war existence of Poland at the mercy of Stalin. Sikorsky made overtures to this country seeking support in bargaining with Russia at the end of the war.

Visit Military Secret

Molotov came on to Washington, where his visit was made a military secret at the expressed direction of the Whtie House. Not until he had left was it disclosed that the envoy had held a series of conferences with President Roosevelt on the Allied war effort and all phases of Russo-American relations.

This diplomatic maneuvering in London and Washington aroused suspicion that cards were being dealt under the diplomatic table. It was believed highly probable that Molotov had secured guarantee of Russia's territorial demands in London and possibly in Washington. However, Winston Churchill has made no open guarantee to Russia of the territorial demands, nor has President Roosevelt.

Suspiscion that Churchill at least has agreed to Stalin's postwar price has flared anew in the Capital as the result of the formers speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London November 10. Churchill said:

"Let me, however, make this clear, in case there should be any mistake about it in any quarter; we mean to hold our own. I have not become the King's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

This was interpreted here as serving notice Britain has no intention of giving up India now or after the war, advocated by a large segment of internationalists, or of sharing British resources with the world, advocated by New Dealers.

Churchill was seen as drawing away from the Atlantic Charter just as Lloyd George drew away from Wilson's fourteen points after the end of the World War.

At the time agitation of freedom for India was raised, Churchill implied that the Atlantic Charter applied only to the Atlantic. This implication brought a prompt expression from President Roosevelt that the Atlantic Charter was not limited to the ocean, but applied to all the world.

Churchill has the last word however, by refusing to give India any more than the dominion status plan that Cripps took to India. Churchill refused flatly to negotiate further with Indian nationalists who rejected the dominion status plan.—By Walted Trohan in Washington, D. C. Times-Herald.

Self-Help Is Our Hope

The election results show unmisakable and widespread dissatisfaction among the people at being ordered and pushed around by governmental agencies and at being committed to policies with which they do not agree. Quite clearly, the election results show what the people do not want.

But do the results show that the people and the new lawmakers and officials they have elected know what they do want—and how to get it? It cannot be maintained that they do. The majority of the people were voting against something, rather than for something. And this means that we shall have other elections going by disgust.

There is work to be done by political action—the work of abolishing all special privileges. This must be done by political action because it is the undoing of political action. But the politicians of no political party have taken this line. Instead, no matter what party was in power, special privileges have multiplied, and governmental activities, ostensibly to alleviate the effects, have grown, until the people are satiated with bureaucracy. We do not expect the new crip of politicians to apply any real cure.

Co-operation is the great hope of the people. This is the power they have in their own hands and which they can use every business day in the year. The more the people practice co-operation and checkmate exploitation the more apparent it will become that self-help is the way to cure economic ills and that we need from the government only a free and fair field. This will point the way toward political action for freedom .

Co-operation is the one sure way to move steadily in one direction. As long as the ways are open co-operation can go forward regardless of the turns of the political wheel of fortune. And as the people build their economic power in this way they will thereby gain the politcal power to bring about political action of the right kind.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

All Who Have Income Subject To Victory Tax

Every resident of Southern California is subject to the New Victory Tax which goes into effect on January 1, 1943, according to a statement issued today by Nat Rogan, collector of internal revenue.

"A great many people are under the erroneous impression," stated Rogan, "that they are exempt from this Victory Tax. This conception is prevalent among domestic and agricultural employees and among those working for religious, charitable or educational institutions and governmental agencies. They are incorrect. The only exemption is entailed in the allowance of $624.00 per person per year. All individuals who earn more than $624.00 in 1943 will have to file a Victory Tax return between January 1, and March 15, 1944.

"All employees, except agricultural and domestic, will have this tax deducted by their employers from their pay checks at the rate of 5% of their gross wages over $12.00 per week. Thus they will arrive at the end of 1943 with their Victory Taxes paid. Against these taxes they will be allowed certain credits—but that is a matter which they will settle in 1944.

"Victory Tax deductions of 5% must be made by employers on all wages over $12.00 per week paid on and after January 1, 1943 regardless of when the wages were earned.

"No deductions will be made from the wages of agricultural or domestic employees. But, and this is most important," emphasized Collector Rogan, "these employees will pay their Victory Tax early in 1944 along with their regular 1943 income tax.

"All employers now filling employment tax returns will also file Victory Tax reutrns to report all wages withheld from their employees. These returns on Form V-1 will be required quarterly. We hope to forward all necessary forms and instructions to these employers within the next few weeks.

"Charitable, educational, religious organizations, and governmental agencies which are not now withholding employment taxes and whose names are not in our files should communicate with our office in order that those forms may be sent them," concluded Rogan.

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COURT STENOGRAPHERS FOR ALL

(The following letter was addressed to the editor of a Washington, D. C. newspaper.)

I read with interest an article in your newspaper by Mr. Huff, superintendent of the penal institutions of the District of Columbia. This article deals with criminal cases in the District of Columbia.

I practiced law a number of years in a western State before coming to Washington. As a practicing attorney here I was amazed at the procedure in the local courts. They were actually practicing law in the District much the same as our great-great-grandfathers had at the inception of the Republic. Since that time the New Rules of Civil Procedure has changed the pleadings, etc., but the District Code is now so antiquated that personal property exemptions still mention a team of oxen. Common law pleadings were only abolished by the new rules.

But the most amazing thing of all was the fact that although the Justices proudly wore their robes of office, their courts did not follow the modern practice of having a court stenographer to take the testimony of the witnesses.

I had in my time tried cases in vacant business houses, abandoned barrooms, schoolhouses, and other places, where perhaps a rough pine table served both for counsel and the court, and simple wooden chairs were places of comfort and repose for the members of the jury. At all trials there was a court stenographer to take down the testimony, whether the client was rich or poor, and whether it was a criminal or a civil case, regardless of the amount involved, so long as the court had jurisdiction.

Like many others who had practiced in so-called code States, I was amazed to find that if you wanted a stenographer in any case, the litigant must pay the expense, and if you did not, you had no written record of the testimony adduced at the trial. I was further amazed to find that this situation existed in the criminal courts. Though the charge be a felony there is no written evidence of the record except possibly in captial cases. This situation practically forecloses the right of an appeal by a defendant. The testimony embraced in the record must be made up from the memory of the attorneys, much the same as an appeal in George Washington's time. It is difficult to make any lawyer outside of the District of Columbia believe that this antiquated procedure exists here.

Every court of record should have its stenographer reporting both civil and criminal cases. The failure to do so results in two kinds of justice, one for the rich client, the other for the poor. The person who can afford to hire a stenographer gets his rights fully protected, the poor person may get his rights protected depending upon the integrity of counsel, and the memory of the court.

If you are interested in seeing that poor persons obtain justice, the first step is to see that a proper record is made in each case. In my opinion there should be a court stenographer in all criminal cases where a felony is charged, or in civil actions where the amount involved exceeds $500.

In this connection I invite your attention to the case of Reed v. United States just decided by the Court of Appeals (128 Fed. (2) 325) in which the Court of Appeals stated that in view of the record, and the fact that the evidence for the Government was not stenographically reported, and was not contained in the record, the court had no alternative except to afirm the judgment. I have no idea of what the evidence would have shown had it been before the Court of Appeals, but the point is that if the criminal procedure in the District of Columbia had been brought up to a point where it was at least 50 years ago in western States, the record would have been before the Court of Appeals for determination of the questions involved. The Reed case involved a felony. It is hoped that through the cooperation of your newspaper this situation may be cured.

(Former) Western ATTORNEY, Washington, July 17.

Isn't That Considerate ?

New Bill of Rights Written—Nine-point Program of Freedoms

A "New Bill of Rights", drawn up by the President Roosevelt's National Resources Planning board and wired from Washington into every newspaper office in the United States, escaped the attention of most readers. It was given neither large headlines nor front page position. Yet it concerned a vital matter affecting the vast majority of our people.

The board drew up this modern Bill of Rights because the members believed that is was necessary to put it into practice to cure social ills "which our forefathers did not face". Conditions faced by the people of the United States had changed since 1791 when the original Bill of Rights was put into the Constitution.

We must maintain the "old freedoms" that this original Bill of Rights gives us, the board made clear. But, it urged "we must add new freedoms". They explained what they considered these "new freedoms" to be. Here they are:

1—The right to work usefully and creatively through a man's productive years.

2—The right to fair play, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift and other socially valuable services.

3—The right to enjoy adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

4—The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident.

5—The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority and unregulated monopoly.

6—The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.

7—The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice, in fact as well as in theory.

8—The right to education, for work, for citizenship and for personal growth and happiness.

9—The right to rest, recreation and adventure, the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

San Digeo Labor Leader.

(Note: Head on this article is our own).

Hoffman Seeks Congress Probe of Smear Drive

By William Strand, Washington Times-Herald

A resolution aimed at exposing and punishing the architects and supporters of the Administration's pre-election smear campaign against its opponents in Congress was introduced in the House December 3rd.

The measure calls for the appointment of a special House committee of five members empowered to make a sweeping investigation of all phases of the attempts to discredit and unseat more than 100 members of the House and Senate. Many of those known as leaders in the fight to keep the nation out of war were singled out as special targets for the smear.

Samples of Support

The campaign received the active support of the Willkieites, Communist Front organizations and the leftwing press, including the New Masses, the New Republic, the Daily Worker and the pseudo-newspaper PM, published by Marshall Field.

Under the resolution, the names and identifications of all individuals and organizations which took part in the purge attempt would be made public, together with the amounts of money they spent and the methods and sources from which the funds were derived.

The resolution also provides specifically for the investigation committee to report on whether a conspiracy existed to deprive the Congressmen of their civil rights in violation of United States law, and to suggest what new legislation, if any, is needed to "prevent recurrance of such action and to bring to justice those taking part in such conspiracy."

Sponsored by Hoffman

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, who introduced the measure, warned that unless Congress acts to expose those behind the campaign at once further attacks on the legislative branch of the Government are sure to follow.

Known for his bitterly outspoken criticism of the Administration on both foreign and domestic issues, he was one of the first chosen for liquidation by the smear artists. The result: He was re-elected overwhelmingly, piling up a greater percentage margin over his Democratic opponent than in the Presidential election two years ago.

A recent survey disclosed that only 11 out of 144 House members who were marked for the purge were defeated in the primaries or elections. In the Senate, eight were placed on the blacklist, but only one was unseated.

ACCUSES PROSECUTOR

If allowed to continue their efforts, Hoffman declared, the authors of the campaign cannot fail to achieve their ulitmate objective—destruction of Congress. He charged that William Power Maloney, special Government prosecutor who secured the indictment of 28 individuals on charges of undermining the morale of the armed forces, has "used and is using" the Federal grand jury here in attempts to defeat the Administration oponents in Congress.

Urging support for the resolution from both sides of the Chamber the Michigan Represntative said:

"Do not get the mistaken idea that I care about it personally because the utlimate result of all their dirty slander so far as the Fourth Congressional District in Michigan is concerned was to add to the number of votes which were cast for the Republican candidate. If we let them go on, however, they are going to destroy the influence that Congress does have and should have all over the country.

"All of you from the South, all of you who stand for Constitutional Government, who are trying to preserve this nation of ours, are due for more of what a lot of us got during the last campaign and I think the members on the Democratic side would at least like to know three things—who is back of this thing. Who furnishes the money? And what are they really trying to do?"

democracy

By Charles H. Ingersoll

(Of Dollar Watch Fame)

NEW YORK (Radiocast)—

The Communist-Unionists or Laborists trend is accounted for in the common consciousness that **labor is eploited;** and that thes e Marxisms are at least partly true to their claims of a cure for the wrongs of labor. Reflect on these two phases of public opinion and you will realize what an opporunity they present for major operations of political and labor racketeering, using the masses of honest but ill-educated people as their field of operation. Then reflect on the refinement of this opportunity presented by an underling economic system that has transferred the tax burdens from monopoly where they exclusively belong, to the 132 million consumers where they double prices, halve consumption, and create unemployment and poverty. Neither the politician nor the labor manipulator has moved for a change of this system. This move would require statesmen and real leaders of labor, with at least a concept of the rudiments of basic economics. Statesmen would find that sound politics could use only sound economics which would automatically give labor all its earnings, through giving capital ALL its profit.

The government of Australia, being put on the mat in a conference between Premier Curtin and head of 81 unions, reminds us that no tricks are being overlooked by these patriots, even in the lesser divisions of war distress.

In England they are driving boldly into Communism and in the U. S. A. it may be conservatively said that they have everyone guessing. I wonder if it would be in order to conduct one of those congressional investigations into Union participation in the draft and at the front? It might strike many administrative leaders as being very damaging to Union morale' to so disturb it by calls from draft boards.

War is a poverty disease. War and poverty must go out together; and both are issues of common interest. This is 'reform' doctrine; but it states the absolute and pragmatic interest of all people. No one can be so degraded as not to have a vital interest in the destruction of war and poverty.

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—G. in British Mazdaznan Magazine.

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GOVERNMENT MUST BE SIMPLIFIED

As the role of government in the economic life of the nation has expanded in recent years, there has been a staggering increase in the amount of paper work required of individuals and business establishments to furish the government with all the information needed to administer new laws and determine broad questions of policy.

All-out mobilization of the country's human and material resources is threatening to impose an almost impossible burden of governmental forms and reports upon business.

The problems had developed to the point even before the war where the need was recognized for simplification of business reports to the federal government and for elimination of duplication of reports to different agencies.

Such a reform was certainly desirable before the war. Now it is an absolute necessity. If steps are not taken to cut down on the volume of reports which the government is asking business men to prepare they are going to be forced to spend more of their time and effort making reports than they can devote to producing goods for the war effort.

Burden On Small Business

One of the serious aspects of the additional burden of paper work at this time is that it is falling on the smaller busines establishments, even the grocery stores, which have never been able to equip themselves with elaborate bookkeeping systems and are even less able to do so now in the face of the prevailing difficulties in securing competent employes and business machines for such work at a time of acute manpower and material shortage in the country.

Some of these very small businesses have never before been called upon by the government for reports other than tax returns and census information. Others have been left alone to the same extent, except for the possible addition of social security reports on their employes.

But now, with the government extending control over countless phases of industrial production and the distribution of an increasing list of rationed commodities, all business concerns, large and small alike, are simply swamped with reports which are required by the government.

The large business concerns have long had a serious problem in keeping abreast of these requirements, as a report of the federal government's Central Statistical Board showed three years ago.

For example the report indicated that in a number of lines of business a concern might be called upon to report its total pay roll on as many as 12 different federal forms. Similar duplication wah found in reporting such information as employee-earnings for individual employes, gross operating revenues, sales, output, etc.

Much Can Be Done

If the federal and state governments are going to do the jobs they are expected to do in regulating various phases of business, protect investors, enforce fair trade practices, manitain decent labor standards, provide social security, and in this wartime emergency bring out the maximum efficieny in the utilizaiton of our productive resources, it needs a vast amount of factual information to guide it.

However, thoroughly objective and unemotional envestigation has definitely shown that a great deal could be done to relieve business of much of the report burden if the duplication of reports to different federal agencies on similar data could be eliminated.

Congress Is Acting

Congress has recognized the urgent need to do this under present conditions and has taken favorable action on legislation empowering the Director of the Budget to review all the questionnaires and forms the various agencies propose to businessmen for information and reports. The legislation gives him power to prevent an agency from requesting information that has already been secured by some other agency and to direct that it be made available.

This should pave the way for a constructive effort not only toward the elimination of duplicating reports but also, in some measure, the simplification of these reports.

Some orderly system of reports must be established which will supply all of the federal government agencies with the essential information required at a minimum of effort on the part of the businessman. This will enable the government to tackle the problem of duplicating demands made by the federal government and the various state governments. The federal agencies must decide what information they absolutely need and how they must get it. Unless we can work out a system for getting required information and cooperation with the state, government better shut up shop and declare tiself bankrupt.

HISTORY'S JUSTICE

Recent imprisonments in North Ireland recall historic events.

During the Young Ireland disorders of 1846, nine young men were captured, tried and convicted of treason against the Queen. The sentence was death.

The presiding judge read the names of the condemned: "John Mitchell, Morris Lyene, Patrick Donahue, Thomas McGee, Charles Duffy, Thomas Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, Terence McManus, Michael Ireland. Have you anything to say before the court passes sentence?"

Thomas Meagher had been chosen to speak for them all:

"My lord, this is our first offense, but not our last. If you will be easy with us this once, we promise on our word as gentlemen to try to do better next time. And next time, sure we won't be fools enough to get caught."

The indignant judge sentenced them to be hanged.

But a passionate protest from all over the world forced Queen Victoria to commute the sentence. The men were transported for life to the penal colonies of the then savage Australia.

In 1874, a Sir Charles Duffy was elected a prime minister in Australia. The amazed Queen Victoria learned that this was the same Charles Duffy who had been transported for high treason 26 years before.

She demanded the records of the other men who had been transported and this is what she learned:

Meagher was Governor of Montana. McManus and Donahue were Brigadier-Generals in the U. S. Army. O'Gorman was the Governor-General of Newfoundland, Morris Lyene had been Attorney-General of Australia, to which office Michael Ireland succeeded him. McGee was president of the Council for the Dominion of Canada. Mitchell was a prominent New York politician and his son became Mayor of New York.

—Money, Dec., 1942

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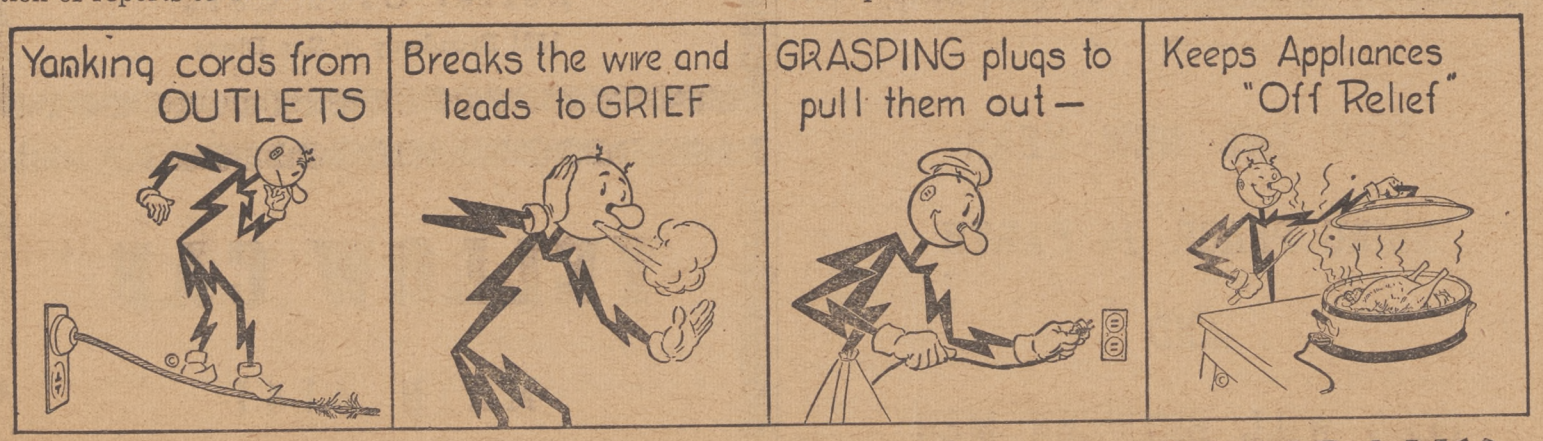
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